



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/757,914

01/14/2004

Ram V. Chary

42P18595

5131

28062

7590

11/01/2007

BUCKLEY, MASCHOFF & TALWALKAR LLC

50 LOCUST AVENUE

NEW CANAAN, CT 06840

EXAMINER

YANCHUS III, PAUL B

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2116

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

11/01/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/757,914

Applicant(s)

CHARY

Examiner

Paul B. Yanchus

Art Unit

2116

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 August 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,5-9,11-17,19-22 and 24-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,5-9,11-17,19-22 and 24-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This final office action is in response to amendments filed on 8/17/07.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 5-8, 15, 16, 20, 21 and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shteyn et al., US Patent Application Publication no. 2003/0040344 [Shteyn], in view of Oprescu et al., US Patent no. 5,842,027 [Oprescu]¹.

Regarding claim 1, Shteyn discloses a method of delivering power comprising:

using a battery charging circuit to transfer power from a laptop computer system in a network to a first receiving device in the network [monitor, paragraph 0011]; and

using the battery charging circuit to transfer power from the laptop computer system to a second receiving device in the network, the first and second receiving devices being different types of devices [PDA, paragraph 0012];

wherein using the battery charging circuit to transfer power includes transferring power through an inductive coupling charge transmitter in the laptop computer system to the receiving devices [paragraphs 0011-0012].

Shteyn is silent as to where the inductive coupling charge transmitter is located on the laptop computer system. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

Art Unit: 2116

to place the inductive coupling charge transmitter on the lid of the laptop in order to enable convenient recharging of the receiving devices without the need for an add-on docking device.

Shteyn does not disclose negotiating an amount of power to transfer from a laptop computer system in a network to a first receiving device in the network, the negotiation being based at least in part on an application to be executed. Oprescu discloses negotiating an amount of power to transfer from a laptop computer system in a network to a first receiving device in the network, the negotiation being based at least in part on an application to be executed [priority of the type of device, column 8, line 65 – column 9, line 13]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the Oprescu power negotiating teaching into the Shteyn system in order to more efficiently provide power to a plurality of devices by conserving power when it is not needed by a device and utilizing power when it is needed by a device [Oprescu, column 3, lines 12-15 and 45-47].

Regarding claims 5-8, Shteyn discloses providing power from a laptop to a plurality of devices, including a monitor, a PDA and a headset.

Applicant's numerous definitions of devices which receive power from the computer system (personal digital assistant, wireless phone, digital camera and wireless headset) is construed to be an admission that the criticality does not reside in what type of device receives power from the computer system and hence are obvious variations of one another.

Regarding claim 15, Shteyn discloses a battery charging circuit comprising:

a power delivery module [inherent that some module is used to deliver the power from the laptop to the receiving device]; and

¹ cited in previous office action.

a charge transfer interface located in a laptop computer system and operatively coupled to the power delivery module, the power delivery module to transfer power from a power supply through the charge transfer interface to different types of receiving devices [paragraphs 0011-0012];

wherein the charge transfer interface is an inductive coupling charge transmitter [paragraphs 0011-0012].

Shteyn is silent as to where the inductive coupling charge transmitter is located on the laptop computer system. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to place the inductive coupling charge transmitter on the lid of the laptop in order to enable convenient recharging of the receiving devices without the need for an add-on docking device.

Shteyn does not disclose negotiating an amount of power to transfer from a laptop computer system in a network to a first receiving device in the network, the negotiation being based at least in part on an application to be executed. Oprescu discloses negotiating an amount of power to transfer from a laptop computer system in a network to a first receiving device in the network, the negotiation being based at least in part on an application to be executed [priority of the type of device, column 8, line 65 – column 9, line 13]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the Oprescu power negotiating teaching into the Shteyn system in order to more efficiently provide power to a plurality of devices by conserving power when it is not needed by a device and utilizing power when it is needed by a device [Oprescu, column 3, lines 12-15 and 45-47].

Regarding claim 16, Shteyn discloses providing power from a laptop to a plurality of devices, including a monitor, a PDA and a headset.

Regarding claim 20, Shteyn discloses a computer system comprising:

a power supply [laptop, paragraphs 0011-0012];

a power delivery module [inherent that some module is used to deliver the power from the laptop to the receiving device]; and

a charge transfer interface located in a lid of a laptop computer system and operatively coupled to the power delivery module, the power delivery module to transfer power from the power supply through the charge transfer interface to different types of receiving devices [[paragraphs 0011-0012];

wherein the charge transfer interface is an inductive coupling charge transmitter [paragraphs 0011-0012].

Shteyn is silent as to where the inductive coupling charge transmitter is located on the laptop computer system. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to place the inductive coupling charge transmitter on the lid of the laptop in order to enable convenient recharging of the receiving devices without the need for an add-on docking device.

Shteyn does not disclose negotiating an amount of power to transfer from a laptop computer system in a network to a first receiving device in the network, the negotiation being based at least in part on an application to be executed. Oprescu discloses negotiating an amount of power to transfer from a laptop computer system in a network to a first receiving device in the network, the negotiation being based at least in part on an application to be executed [priority of the type of device, column 8, line 65 – column 9, line 13]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the Oprescu power negotiating teaching into the Shteyn system in order to more efficiently provide power to a plurality of devices by conserving power when it

is not needed by a device and utilizing power when it is needed by a device [Oprescu, column 3, lines 12-15 and 45-47].

Regarding claim 21, Shteyn discloses providing power from a laptop to a plurality of devices, including a monitor, a PDA and a headset.

Regarding claims 26-28, Shteyn discloses that the power supply is a laptop [paragraphs 0011-0012].

Applicant's numerous definitions of what type of power supply is used (an AC adapter, a DC power source or a fuel cell) is construed to be an admission that the criticality does not reside in what type of power supply is used and hence are obvious variations of one another.

Claims 9, 14, 17, 22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shteyn et al., US Patent Application Publication no. 2003/0040344 [Shteyn], in view of Wong et al., US Patent no. 6,614,206 [Wong].

Regarding claims 9, 17 and 22, Shteyn does not disclose that the recharging may be performed through a USB cable. However, as disclosed by Wong, providing power from a laptop computer to a plurality of devices through a USB cable is well known in the art [column 5, lines 23-37]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the well known USB charging in the Shteyn laptop to increase the compatibility the charging method.

Regarding claims 14 and 24, Wong further discloses using the battery charging circuit to transfer data from the source device to at least one of the receiving devices [column 6, lines 6-19].

Claims 11-13, 19, 25 and 29-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shteyn et al., US Patent Application Publication no. 2003/0040344 [Shteyn], and Kerai et al., US Patent no. 6,531,845 [Kerai], in view of Oprescu et al., US Patent no. 5,842,027 [Oprescu]².

Regarding claims 11, 19, 25 and 29, Shteyn, as described above, discloses a laptop computer for inductively charging the batteries of receiving devices. Shteyn does not disclose determining an amount of available power in the source device, determining an amount of needed power in the receiving devices and determining an amount of power to transfer based on the available power and the needed power. Kerai discloses determining an amount of available power in a source device, determining an amount of needed power in receiving devices and determining an amount of power to transfer based on the available power and the needed power [column 4, lines 20-59]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the Kerai teachings into the Shteyn method to protect the laptop from using too much battery power while powering the peripheral devices [Kerai, column 4, lines 45-50].

Shteyn and Kerai do not disclose negotiating an amount of power to transfer from a laptop computer system in a network to a first receiving device in the network, the negotiation being based at least in part on an application to be executed. Oprescu discloses negotiating an amount of power to transfer from a laptop computer system in a network to a first receiving device in the network, the negotiation being based at least in part on an application to be executed [priority of the type of device, column 8, line 65 – column 9, line 13]. It would have

² cited in previous office action.

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the Opreescu power negotiating teaching into the Shteyn and Kerai system in order to more efficiently provide power to a plurality of devices by conserving power when it is not needed by a device and utilizing power when it is needed by a device [Opreescu, column 3, lines 12-15 and 45-47].

Regarding claims 12 and 13, Kerai discloses denying power transfer from the laptop to the handset when the laptop battery charge level falls below a threshold [column 4, lines 45-50].

Regarding claims 30-32, Shteyn discloses that the power supply is a laptop [paragraphs 0011-0012].

Applicant's numerous definitions of what type of power supply is used (an AC adapter, a DC power source or a fuel cell) is construed to be an admission that the criticality does not reside in what type of power supply is used and hence are obvious variations of one another.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 15, 20 and 29 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

Art Unit: 2116

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

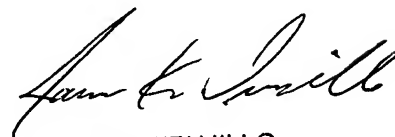
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paul B. Yanchus whose telephone number is (571) 272-3678.

The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs 8:00-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rehana Perveen can be reached on (571) 272-3676. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Paul Yanchus
October 29, 2007



JAMES K. TRUJILLO
PRIMARY EXAMINER

TC 2100